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PHYLLOSTICTA LUDOVICIANA, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Quercus aquatica*, Louisiana, May, 1886. Rev. A. B. Langlois, No. 446. Perithecia amphigenous, but more prominent below, brown, flattened, erumpent, 150 μ in diam., scattered over large, red-brown areas of the leaf (mostly lateral) or on more definite oval or subangular spots, with a darker, slightly raised border; sporules oval, hyaline, 5—8 x 2—3 μ .

PHYLLOSTICTA ADUSTA, E. & M.—On orange leaves partly killed by frost, Green Cove Springs, Florida, March, 1886. Spots amphigenous, pallid or grayish, with a definite, narrow, yellowish-brown border, mostly marginal, 1—4 cm. across or extending along the entire margin of the leaf; perithecia amphigenous, black, subglobose, closely aggregated, sometimes confluent, covered by the cuticle, which is soon torn, 175—240 μ in diam.; sporules hyaline, oblong or subcylindrical, mostly with two or three nuclei, 10—16 x 4—7 μ ; basidia 7—10 μ long. Differs from *P. marginalis*, Penz., in its larger sporules.

PHYLLOSTICTA CYRILLÆ, E. & M.—On leaves of *Cyrilla racemiflora*, Green Cove Springs, Florida, Feb. 2d, 1886. Spots large, covering the ends and edges of the leaves, red-brown at first, changing to grey-brown with age; perithecia black, subglobose, stomatous, deeply immersed, then erumpent, mostly epiphyllous, aggregated, 110—140 μ ; sporules hyaline, ovoid, granular, 8—10 x 5—7 μ .

PHYLLOSTICTA AESCULI, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Aesculus glabra*, Missouri (Galloway, No. 76). Hypophyllous on large, indefinitely-limited spots and areas of the leaves; perithecia punctiform, minute (40—50 μ), scattered, brown; sporules oblong-cylindrical, hyaline, 3—4 x 1 μ . Differs from *P. sphaeropsoidea*, E. & E., in its much smaller sporules.

PHYLLOSTICTA SACCHARINA, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Acer saccharinum*, Missouri (Galloway, No. 86). Soots amphigenous, definite, small (1—2 millim.), white, with a rusty brown border, scattered irregularly; perithecia epiphyllous, but visible also below, lenticular, black, 100—120 μ in diam.; sporules oblong, $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ , hyaline. *Phyllosticta Pseudoplatani*, Sacc., as shown in *de Thuemen's Mycotheca*, No. 1789, has similar spots, but they are clustered on large, reddish-brown spots. The specimens in our copy are sterile, but the larger sporules (5—6 x 3 μ) would separate it. Of *P. fallax*, Sacc., which this must closely resemble, we have no specimen, but this too is said to have the sporules 5—6 x 3—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ .

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"THE BOLETI OF THE BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT." By W. B. Grove, B. A. *The Midland Naturalist*, October, 1886.

"UNE NOUVELLE MALADIE DU FROMENT." *Revue Mycologique*, October, 1886. The notice contains the diagnosis, by Dr. G. Passerini, of a new genus, as follows:

GIBELLINA, Passer., nov. gen.—Stroma vel subiculum matrici immersum, byssoideum, atro griseum, primitis canescens, plus minus expansum, ex hyphis tenuibus fumoso-pellucidis intricatus formatum; perithecia

stromate insidentia vel immersa, contigua, contextu fibrosa, globosa, incollum subæquilongum crassiusculum rectum vel subinde flexuosum erumpentum, attenuata; asci elongato-clavati; paraphysati octospori; sporæ oblongæ didyme fuscæ. Ab aliis generibus phæodidymus, stromate byssoides et peritheciis fibrosis, præcipue diversum. Amico carissimo Josepho Gibelli, in Archigymnasio Taurinensi Botanices, Professore Præclaro, dicatum. One species (*G. cerealis*, Passer.) is described, infesting drying culms of *Triticum vulgare*.

"FUNGI GALICI EXSICCATI, CENTURIE XXXIXe." C. Roumeguere. 1. c.

"CHAMPIGNOUS MONSTREUX DES CARRIERES DE PHOSPHATES DE CHAUX DU QUERCY." C. Roumeguere. 1. c.

"CHAMPIGNOUS RARES OU NOUVEAUX DE LA CHARENTE-INFERIEURE." Dr. G. Passerini et P. Brûnaud.

"FUNGI AUSTRALIENSIS, AUCTORE." Dr. G. Winter. 1. c.

"UN HYPHOMYCETE NOUVEAU DES FEUILLES VIVANTES DU JACQUIER (STRUMELLA DARTIANA, ROUMEG. ET WINT., nov. sp.) 1. c.

"UEBER DAS MASSENHAFTE VORKOMMEN EINER MERKWUERDIGEN ASCOMYCETEN SPECIES, PEZIZA (OMBROPHILA) CLAVUS ALB. ET SCHW., UM GREIZ." Von Dr. F. Ludwig. Deutsche Botanische Monatsschrift, August and September, 1886.

"ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF RAVENELIA GLANDULÆFORMIS." By G. H. Parker. From the "Proceedings of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XXII" (issued September, 1886).

The investigation was undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. Farlow, the material (on *Tephrosia Virginiana*) having been furnished in 1879 by H. W. Ravenel. The paper deals with the morphology of the teleutospore stage. The heads usually occupy depressions made by the uredospores. Each one is an umbrella-like mass, connected with the host by a moderate stalk. "Three regions may be defined in it: First, the spore-mass or brown, cap-like cluster of cells at the top; second, the cyst region, composed of cells, with their transparent walls connecting the spore-mass with the third, or stalk region, consisting of a series of compressed, parallel cells, passing from the cysts to the leaf-tissue below." * * * "In the course of the development of the head, no feature has presented itself which cannot be easily harmonized with the proposition that the head is a bundle of fused hyphæ-bearing spores." The paper (of fourteen pages) gives, fully, the mode of investigation of this species and the comparison of others of the same genus. It is also accompanied with twenty-one good figures, illustrating fully *R. glandulæformis*, B. & C., and partially *R. sessilis*, Berk., *R. Indica*, Berk., *R. glabra*, C. & K., and *R. stictica*, Bk. & Br.

"AN INTERESTING PERONOSPORA." By B. D. Halsted, *Botanical Gazette*, October, 1886.

The species reported (*P. graminicola*, Schw.) was known in this country only from Minnesota. Dr. Halsted finds it abundant this year, and very "vigorous," on *Setaria viridis*, at Ames, Iowa.

"HOME-MADE BACTERIA APPARATUS." T. J. Burrill. 1. c.